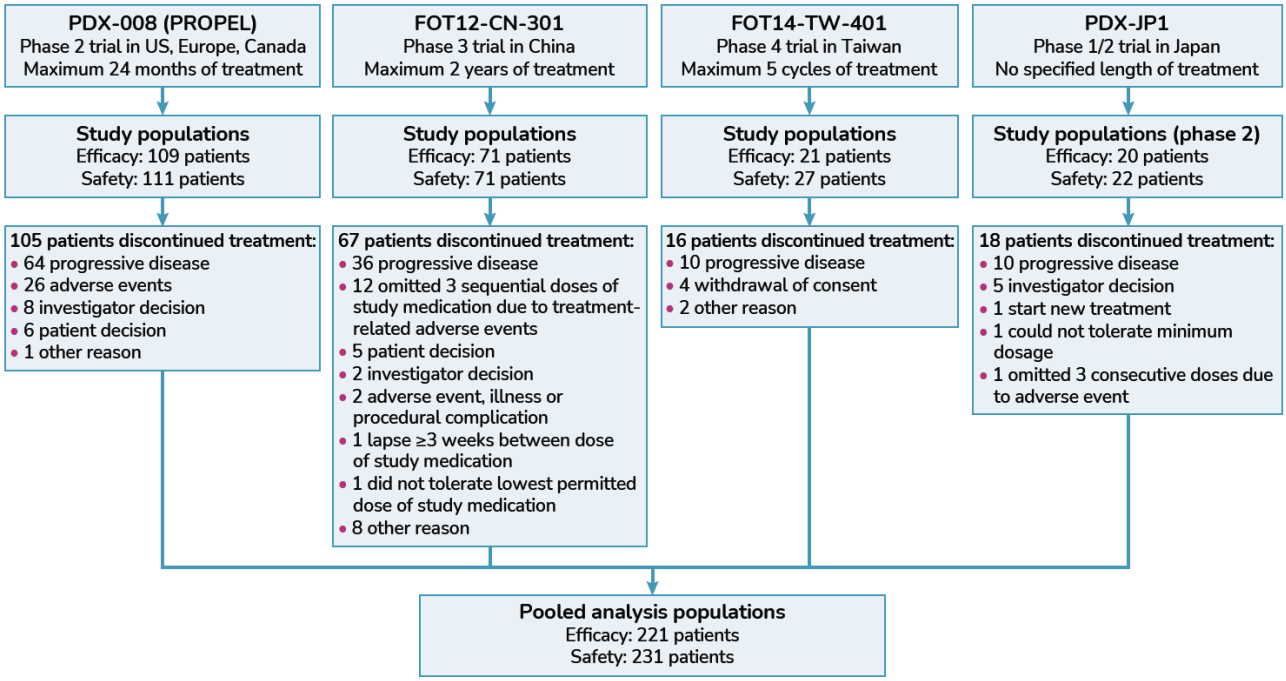
Supplemental Tables and Figures

Supplemental Figure 1. Disposition of patients in studies included in pooled analysis[1-4]



Supplemental Table 1. Characteristics of included studies

	PDX-008 [PROPEL][1]	FOT12-CN-301[2]	FOT14-TW-401[3]	PDX-JP1[4]
Phase	2	3	4	2
Trial identifier	NCT00364923	NCT03349333	NCT03150602	NCT02013362
Country/regions	US, Europe, Canada	China	Taiwan	Japan
Included population	≥ 18 years old; PTCL with disease progression after ≥1 prior treatment	≥ 18 years old; PTCL with disease progression after ≥1 prior systemic therapy and enlarged lymph node or extranodal mass	≥ 20 years old; PTCL with disease progression after prior treatment	≥ 20 years old; PTCL with relapsed or refractory disease after at least 1 prior antitumor therapy
Included histologies	AITL, ATL (HTLV-1+), blastic NK lymphoma, ENKTL unspecified, EATL, HSTCL, MF, PTCL NOS, SPTCL, T/NK cell leukemia/lymphoma, T-NK-cell lymphoma nasal	Aggressive NK-cell leukemia, AITL, ALCL, ATL (HTLV-1+), EATL, ENKTL nasal type, HSTCL, PTCL NOS, SPTCL, tMF	AITL, ATL (HTLV 1+), ENKL nasal type, EATL, HSTCL, PTCL NOS, SPTCL	Aggressive NK-cell leukemia, AITL, ALCL, EATL, ENKTL nasal type, HSTCL, PTCL NOS, SPTCL, tMF
Excluded TCL histologic subtypes	CD30+ pcALCL, lymphomatoid papulosis, non-tMF, precursor T/NK neoplasms (except blastic NK lymphoma), Sézary syndrome, T-LGLL, T-PLL	CD30+ pcALCL, lymphoid papulosis, non-tMF, precursor TCL or leukemia, Sézary syndrome, T-LGLL, T-PLL	ALCL (ALK±), CD30+ pcALCL and lymphomatoid papulosis, ENKTCL nasal type with local recurrence, MF and tMF, precursor T/NK neoplasms (except blastic NK lymphoma), Sézary syndrome, T-LGLL, T-PLL	ATL (HTLV 1+)
Additional key exclusion criteria	Prior SCT; major surgery ≤2 weeks of study entry; investigational drugs, biologics, or devices as the only prior therapy; any conventional chemotherapy or radiation therapy ≤4 week before study treatment	Prior allogeneic SCT or autologous SCT ≤100 days of study start; Investigational drugs or biologics ≤4 weeks of study start; CHF, uncontrolled infection unstable cardiac disease, or other serious illness that could impair adherence to study treatment	Not reported	Prior allogeneic SCT; antibody therapy or autologous SCT ≤100 days; prior pralatrexate; prior chemotherapy, high-dose systemic corticosteroid ((>10 mg/day prednisolone or equivalent), radiation therapy, phototherapy, oe electron beam therapy ≤21 days;

Enrollment period	Aug 2006-Apr 2008	Sept 2015-Jul 2017	Aug 2016-Dec 2017	Mar 2014-Sept 2015
Maximum allowed treatment duration	Up to 24 months	2 years	Up to 5 cycles	Not specified
Efficacy population	N=109 and included all evaluable patients, defined as those who had received ≥ least 1 dose of pralatrexate and the diagnosis of an allowed PTCL histopathological subtype confirmed by central pathology review	N=71	N=21 patients who had completed ≥1 cycle of pralatrexate treatment and who had ≥1 post-treatment tumor assessment result	N=20 patients who had received any pralatrexate and with efficacy data obtained after pralatrexate administration
Safety population, *n*	111	71	27	22
Study assessments				

AITL, angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma; ALCL, anaplastic large cell lymphoma; ATL, adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma; CHF, cardiac heart failure; EATL, enteropathy-associated T-cell lymphoma; ENKTL, extranodal NK/T-cell lymphoma; HSCTCL, hepatosplenic T-cell lymphoma; HTLB-1, human T-lymphotropic virus 1; MF, mycosis fungoides; pc, primary cutaneous; PTCL-NOS, peripheral T-cell lymphoma not otherwise specified; T-PLL, T-cell prolymphocytic leukemia; SCT, stem cell transplantation; SPTCL, subcutaneous panniculitis T-cell lymphoma; T-LGLL, T-cell large granular lymphocytic leukemia; tMF, transformed mycosis fungoides.

Supplemental Table 2. Baseline demographic and disease characteristics by study

Characteristic	PDX-008 [PROPEL][1] *N* = 111	FOT12-CN-301[2] *N* = 71	FOT14-TW-401[3] *N* = 21	PDX-JP1[4] [Phase 2 only] *N* = 22
Age, median years (range)	58(21-85)	56 (22-77)	57 (28-89)	72 (42-83)
Age group, n (%)				
< 65 years	71 (64)	-	-	4 (18)
≥ 65 years	40 (36)	-	-	18 (82)
Gender, n (%)				
Female	35 (32)	24 (34)	7 (33)	8 (36)
Male	76 (68)	47 (66)	14 (67)	14 (64)
Race/ethnicity, n (%)				
African American	14 (13)	-	-	-
Asian	6 (5)	71 (100)	21 (100)	22 (100)
Hispanic	9 (8)	-	-	-
White	80 (72)	-	-	-
Other	1 (<1)	-	-	-
Unknown	1 (<1)	-	-	-
Histologic subtype, n (%)				
PTCL-NOS	59 (43)	34 (48)	5 (24)	10 (45)
AITL	13 (12)	20 (28)	7 (33)	9 (41)
ALCL, ALK negative	11 (10)	6 (9)	-	1 (5)
ALCL, ALK positive	4 (4)	2 (3)	-	-

Characteristic	PDX-008 [PROPEL][1] *N* = 111	FOT12-CN-301[2] *N* = 71	FOT14-TW-401[3] *N* = 21	PDX-JP1[4] [Phase 2 only] *N* = 22
ALCL, undetermined ALK status	2 (2)	-	-	-
tMF	12 (11)	-	-	-
ENKTL nasal type	2 (2)	5 (7)	6 (29)	-
Blastic NK lymphoma	4 (4)	-	-	-
Adult TCL/leukemia HTLV1+	1 (<1)	1 (1)	1 (5)	-
Subcutaneous panniculitis-like TCL	-	1 (1)	1 (5)	-
Enteropathy-associated TCL	-	1 (1)	1 (5)	-
Extranodal peripheral NK/T-cell lymphoma unspecified	1 (<1)	-		-
Other	2 (2)	1 (1)	-	2 (9)
Lines of prior systemic therapies for MTCL, median (range)	3 (1-12)	2 (1-14)	1 (1-3)	2 (1-8)
Prior treatment for MTCL, n (%)				
Chemotherapy	111 (100)	71 (100)	-	-
Stem cell transplantation	18 (16)	7 (10)	-	-
Radiation therapy	25 (23)	16 (23)	-	-
Photopheresis	10 (9)	-	-	-
Systemic investigational agents	7 (6)	-	-	-
Topical nitrogen mustard	4 (4)	-	-	-

Characteristic	PDX-008 [PROPEL][1] *N* = 111	FOT12-CN-301[2] *N* = 71	FOT14-TW-401[3] *N* = 21	PDX-JP1[4] [Phase 2 only] *N* = 22
Other therapy	13 (12)	6 (9)	-	-
Best response to most recent prior regimen, n (%)				
CR	-	11 (16)	-	7 (32)
CRu	-	1 (1)	-	-
PR	-	12 (17)	-	3 (14)
SD	-	6 (9)	-	5 (23)
PD	-	10 (14)	-	2 (9)
Not available/not evaluable	-	31 (44)	-	5 (23)
ECOG performance status, n (%)				
0	-	18 (25)	9 (43)	11 (50)
1	-	49 (69)	10 (48)	11 (50)
2	-	4 (6)	2 (10)	0
LDH level, n (%)				
High (>ULN)	-	25 (35)	-	11 (50)
Normal/low (≤ULN)	-	46 (65)	-	11 (50)

AITL, angioimmunoblastic T-cell lymphoma; ALCL, anaplastic large cell lymphoma; CR, complete response; ECOG, Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; ENKTCL, extranodal NK/T cell lymphoma; HTLV, human T-cell leukemia virus; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; MTCL, mature NK and T-cell lymphoma; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; PTCL-NOS, peripheral T-cell

lymphoma, not otherwise specified; SD, stable disease; tMF, transformed mycosis fungoides; u, unconfirmed; ULN, upper limit of normal.

References

1. O'Connor OA, Pro B, Pinter-Brown L, et al. Pralatrexate in patients with relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma: results from the pivotal PROPEL study. *J Clin Oncol.* 2011;29(9):1182-1189. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21245435
2. Hong X, Song Y, Huang H, et al. Pralatrexate in Chinese patients with relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma: a single-arm, multicenter study. *Target Oncol.* 2019;14(2):149-158. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30904980
3. Wang M-C, Ko B-S, Chiou T-J, et al. Interim update from a multi-center study of pralatrexate in Asian patients with relapsed or refractory (R/R) peripheral T-cell lymphoma (PTCL). 24th European Hematology Association Congress; 2019.
4. Maruyama D, Nagai H, Maeda Y, et al. Phase I/II study of pralatrexate in Japanese patients with relapsed or refractory peripheral T-cell lymphoma. *Cancer Sci.* 2017;108(10):2061-2068. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28771889